

INCLUSIVE GROWTH OF TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT THROUGH FARM SECTORS INDUSTRIES

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ABSTRACT

Tiruchirapalli district has so many advantages as it is located in the central part of Tamilnadu. This district is endowed with sound infrastructure base like good road, rail and air connectivity, transport, communication, back net work, skilled manpower, besides social infrastructure facilities namely, training institutes, educational institutions, presence of committed NGOs, etc. Even though, Tiruchirapalli district is agrarian in nature, there is a lot of industries have been started, supported by both State government and Central government like BHEL, HAPP etc. In this district, there are 14 blocks such as Lalgudi, Manachanallur, Manapparai, Marungapuri, Musiri, Thottiam Thuraiyur, Pullambadi, Uppiliyapuram, Vaiyampatti Thathaingarpettai Andhanallur Manikandam and Thiruverumbur. Out of the 14 blocks, 9 blocks are declared backward and 3 blocks as most backward. There are lot opportunities are available to start industries and increase the productivity of the agriculture sector as well as industrial sector in this district. Tamilnadu, Tiruchirapalli district Government recently started TNPL industry in this area. Even though, these schemes are available there is no uniform growth in rural and urban, and the even growth in all the sectors of the economy. If, there is uniform growth in all sectors of agriculture industries and service sector industries will give balanced growth for Tiruchirapalli district. The background data that have been collected from both secondary sources and primary sources were analyzed.

KEYWORDS: Social Infrastructure Facilities, Good Road, Rail And Air Connectivity, Transport and NGOs

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INTRODUCTION

Importance of the Study

Tiruchirapalli has so many advantages and there is enormous scope for development, the growth pattern is not uniform. There should be uniform growth among the rural and urban. Here, the growth pattern of rural area is not satisfactory, because of the dependency in agriculture. The failure of monsoon has affected the district at a large scale. If, the growth pattern of both rural and urban is uniform, then only the growth of this district can be claimed. The Tiruchirapalli district is endowed with sound infrastructure base like good road, rail and air connectivity, transport, communication, back net work, skilled manpower, besides social infrastructure facilities namely, training institutes, educational institutions, presence of committed NGOs, etc. SIDCO has developed three industrial estates for promotion of small-scale industries as also 'Tiny Shed' estates is three places exclusively for tiny industries in the district. Besides, the DIC runs an industrial estate for electrical and electronic industries. There is also a proposal to construct industrial sheds exclusively for women entrepreneurs in Thuvakudi. SIDCO has proposed to establish three more industrial estates for housing leather industries, aluminum industries and other SSI units at Tiruchi-Pudukkottai Road, Samayapuram and Thuvakudi, respectively. In this district the IT Park is also available. Yet, there is no uniform development, the rural hinterland not being able to march in tandem

with urban. This is the main reason of such study.

Objectives of the Study

The present study was undertaken with the objective of examining the structure, growth, development potentials and the various problems which exists in the functioning of both farm and non-farm activities in Tiruchirapalli. The study also aims at

- To know the viability to start industries in each block in Tiruchirapalli district
- To know the various types of the farm sector industrial units in Tiruchirappalli district.
- To know the performance of farm sector industrial units in Tiruchirappalli district.
- To know the position of farm sector industries at present
- To know about the reasons for the failure of the rural industries
- To suggest some measures to develop industries

Methodology

Both primary data and secondary data have been collected for the study. Primary data have been collected from the proprietors of the industries. 50 samples have been selected for the study. Convenient random sampling technique has been used for collecting the data. Secondary data have been collected from various journals, books, web sites DIC etc

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- **Unnamalai. T,** “Problems Of Mat Industries On Musiri Taluk (2008) mat industries play a vital role in generating the employment opportunities next to agriculture, in this taluk. During 2000, there were 250 mat industries with at least 50 employees in each industry to produce the mats. But now, there are only 50 industries with 25 employees in each factory produce the mat. The reasons for the drastic changes are non-availability of raw materials and stiff competition from plastic mats. The real challenges in the way of achieving the objective of developing a healthy mat industrial sector in this taluk require timely and adequate supply of raw materials, and training for product up gradation and product diversification of mats. The need of the hour is that the Government should give attention and take necessary steps to increase the mat industries. This enables the rural mass to get more employment opportunities and new blood to the mat industries in Musiri taluk.
- **Unnamalai. T,** “ Challenges and opportunities of Hand loom Sector in Tiruchirapalli District”(2010) The livelihood of the hand loom weavers is in a poor situation, because of a lot of reasons like; the price of yarn has been increased, the market for the products are shrunken, the wage rate is not in satisfactory way etc. The Central Government has taken a new step to improve their life, by way of giving new blood called Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Programme. The programme includes assistance for improving their looms, dyeing units and purchasing various things what they want to develop their work. The cost of the programme is 200.00 lakhs and the state government selects 22 places for this programme. Amount Sanctioned for the Trichy Cluster is amounted to Rs. 73.85 lakhs, during 2008-2009, Amount Spent for the programmes is around Rs. 32.98 lakhs, and the % of Utilization is 44.65. Five handloom export zones (HEZs) are being established in Tamil Nadu as part of

initiatives to promote exports in the sector, in Tiruchirapalli district government would provide infrastructure and land for this, the Centre would provide Rs 60 lakh for each of the clusters. The HEZs will come up in Nagercoil, Virudhunagar, Kancheepuram, Tiruvannamalai and Nagapattinam. The hand loom export zone will come to Tiruchirapalli district, and then it will be more beneficial to the weavers. The cluster should assure them minimum returns to them. This only brings a new blood to the industry. The above measures, if implemented properly, will certainly benefit the industry. The Indian handloom industry will have a great future if it gets better organized and adapts the changes.

- Jayakumar & Vincentsahayaraj (2015) has stated that, women in Tiruchirapalli district should start enterprising with the assistance of DIC, according to their skill and interest. They can use latest technology for their work, to improve their financial status.
- Santhi M & Nagananthini has focused the women entrepreneurs in Madurai District and the financial institution are giving subsidies loan, for increasing women entrepreneurs in this district. This scheme boost more women to enter in to this field.
- **Paramasivam. C & Subathra. S (2016)** Profile of Women Entrepreneurs in Tiruchirapalli, Women has played a major part and they are equal in number and are gaining more importance for the last three decades. Tiruchirapalli district is fast growing district and the author discussed about the women entrepreneurs in this district.
- **Michael K. A.,(2016)** A Study on Problems And Prospects Of Small Scale Industries In Tiruchirappalli Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District, it is lucidly observed that, after the advent of BHEL, many positive changes viz., generation of employment, number of small scale engineering units and economic status of the people have been made in the study area. The structural and infrastructural bottlenecks such as lack of finance, defective marketing, shortage of skilled workers and erratic power supply are hampering the hassle free working of SSI units. In order to tide over these problems, the pertinent suggestions have been made by the researcher. If these suggestions are indeed properly implemented in practice, the future of SSI units in the study area will be rosy and promising.

Profile of Tiruchirapalli District

The district located in the central region of in Tiruchirapalli district is well connected by railroad and airways. The district has 14 blocks of which 9 blocks are declared backward and 3 blocks as most backward. The total population of the district as per 2011 census was 2722290 of which 1352284 were male and 1370006 were females and the rural population is 1384257.

Analysis with secondary Data

Industrial Scenario of Tiruchirappalli District

BHEL, HAPP,OFT and other public limited companies they are encouraging tiny and small scale sectors in this area and provide employment opportunities and to create new entrepreneurs in this area.

Table: Profile of Industries in Tiruchirapalli District

Sl.No	Year	No. of Units Registered			Total	% of Increases or Decreases
		Micro	Small	Medium		
1	2007- 08	682	80	0	762	
2	2008-09	799	59	0	858	0.13
3	2009-10	326	56	0	382	-0.55
4	2010-11	1074	144	10	1228	2.21
5	2011-12	1238	220	47	1505	0.23
6	2012-13	1806	294	36	2136	0.42
7	2013-14	1718	502	60	2280	0.07
8	2014-15	1696	735	79	2510	0.10

Sources DIC Records

- In the beginning of 1970's, there was only a single engineering unit functioning in the study area. Number of engineering units has been gradually increasing over the study period. After the advent of BHEL, SSIs have got more work orders. This is the major reason why the performance of SSIs has increased considerably in the study area.
- The district located in the central region of the State is well connected by rail, road and airways. The district has 14 blocks of which 9 blocks are declared backward and 3 blocks as most backward.
- The total population of the district as per 2011 census was 2722290 of which 1352284 were male and 1370006 were females and the rural population is 1384257.
- The major cluster activities in the district are Korai mat weaving, Handlooms, Readymade garments making, Gem cutting and polishing, Rice mills, Fabrication units, mosquito mat industry etc. The district has considerable area under banana cultivation and offers scope for setting up units producing banana based products like banana powder, biscuits, wine, figs, chips, health drink etc.
- The district has potentials for both farm and non farm sector industries.
- The district has a good banking net work
- In this district many cottage and rural industries are forced to stop their productions due to non availability of raw materials, competition, not able to sell the products other than local market etc.
- In Tiruchirapalli district there are 1130 farm sector industries with a capital of 1130 8047.06 and it provide employment opportunity for more than 11328

BLOCKWISE POTENTIAL & VIABLE PROJECTS IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

- In Thiruverumber there is scope for fabrication, engineering goods rolling setters and other industrial goods because, it is an Industrial estate.
- In Manikandam all RCC products and steel works can be undertaken.

- In Andhanallur area al eatable items can be produced
- Lalgudi, Pullambadi and Manachanallur both are famous for modern rice, packaged drinking water and agricultural products as a raw material.
- Musiri and Thottiyum both famous for banana and there is a scope for doing banana products. Musiri and Thanthiyagerpettai both famous for its handloom products.
- In Thuraiyur there is a scope for producing oils, PVC pipe and other engineering goods.
- Uppiliyapuram is famous for herbals.
- In Manapparai, Vaiyampatti and Marungapurri there is a lot of scope for readymade garments, Tomato jam Bamboo products saw mill and general engineering works.

Reasons for Failure of Small Industries in Tiruchirapalli District

- Both internal and external problem faced by the entrepreneurs in this district are not interested for others to start the enterprises. The problems faced by the entrepreneurs are listed below. The major internal problems faced by the entrepreneurs are
- 38 percent of the farm industries belong to individual proprietorship form of organization
- The entrepreneurs are not professional one and they are not having technical skill and support, they are not able to predict the market because of their illiteracy. They are not having confidence to enter into international market and market confined to local level only. For an example Murraku from Manapparai and banana based foods from Thottiyum. They sell their products at local market only.

The external problem faced by the entrepreneurs.

They are not able to get financial support from the government agencies.

There is no consultancy services available here.

They did not use any modern equipment to produce their products

They need for training and literacy in modern equipments and technology available in the market.

They need good infrastructure facility like continuous supply of power, water facility etc.

Suggestions to Improve the Industries

- Proper training
- Counseling is needed to carry out their industrial support
- Financial support

CONCLUSIONS

The attitude of the rural people should be reoriented, educating and make aware the youths can start industries in a minimum capital, providing consultancy services for them only make them to become entrepreneurs. People of in

Tiruchirapalli district must give up the lure to earn easy money and set their mind to take risk. They should learn from the past. We cannot deny that with “obsession over industrial liberalization”, the crucial matter of employment creation has taken a backseat. This is not at all good for the country. If the farm sector industrial sector is to act as an agent of decentralization in rural and sub-urban areas, the government should come forward by strengthening technical skill, regular counseling, training, up to date for their technological skill providing more financial help in the form of loans by establishing more co-operative banks and also opening the branches of various other nationalized banks which could meet both the short term and long term credit needs of the existing and also the potential industries. Packages of incentives and the inherent talents of the people in the form of a big push are required to move the economy on industrialization path. Apart from the Government the NGO's and other volunteer organizations should come forward to educate the youths in Tiruchirapalli district to make the city as an industrial city with the help of farm sector products as raw materials, it will brings development both agricultural sector and industrial sector as well as rural and urban growth. A multidimensional approach is required for the gradual development of Tiruchirapalli district.

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